Site	Variable	Explanation	Sc	ore
Characteristics			min	max
	Temperature (Soil temperature	regime + Species or subspecies of sagebrush)		
	1 = Hot-mesic	, and the second		
	2 = Warm-mesic	Derived from soil descriptions, ecological site		
Soil temperature	3 = Cool-mesic	descriptions, or estimated for each MLRA based on		
regime	3 = Cool-cryic	elevation (see Appendix 2). It is necessary to adjust for	1	6
	4 = Warm-frigid	aspect and to consider if you are in the lower (warm) or		
	5 = Cool-frigid	upper (cool) part of the temperature regime.		
	6 = Warm-cryic			
	1 = Wyoming, low, black,	Sagebrush species and subspecies correspond to soil		
Species or	and Lahontan	temperature and moisture regimes, and soil depth and		
subspecies of	2 = basin, Bonneville, and	texture, and differ over elevation gradients as described	1	3
sagebrush	xeric	in ecological site descriptions, Table 3, and Appendix		
	3 = mountain	2.		
Temperature (A)		Sum of soil temperature + sagebrush subspecies	2	9
	Moisture (Precipit	ation + Soil texture + Soil depth)		
	1=<10,	• •		
Precipitation in	<b>2</b> =10-12,	Precipitation corresponds to soil moisture regime: dry-	1	4
inches (in)	3=12-14,	aridic <10 in, aridic 10-12 in, xeric 12-14 in, xeric		
` '	4=>14	>14 in.		
	1=clay, sand, or silt	Derived from soil or ecological site descriptions, or soil		
Soil texture	2=silty, sandy, or clay loams	pits. Loams have good infiltration rates and water	1	3
	3=loam	storage capacity; clay, sandy, or silty soils do not.		
Soil depth in	0=very shallow (<10)	Derived from soil or ecological site descriptions, or soil		
inches (in)	1=shallow (10-20)	pits. Soil depth is one of the major variables in	0	3
(,	3=mod deep to deep (>20)	determining water storage capacity and rooting depth.		
Moisture (B)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Sum of precipitation + soil texture + soil depth	2	10
	e (A) + Moisture (B)	Sum of temperature and moisture scores	4	19
Total Temperatur				
	0 = DRPG scarce to severely	PTV) (Plant groups modified by soil depth)  0 = DRPG are <2/m² for xeric and <3/m² for aridic;		
Plant Groups	depleted (<2-3/m <sup>2</sup> ); or POSE and	invasives are dominant <i>or</i> , if invasives are not		
riant Groups	PF are <5% foliar cover on very	dominant, woody species (shrubs or trees) are near		
Deep-rooted	shallow soils	maximum cover.		
perennial grasses	3 = Soils >10 in deep; DRPG	3 = This cover often limits establishment of DRPG thus		
(DRPG)	scarce, but POSE, PF, and/or crusts	limiting resilience, but can significantly increase		
(DIG O)	>50% cover	resistance; cover of POSE, PF, and/or crusts required		
Sandberg		will vary with soil temperature/moisture regime.		
bluegrass (POSE)	6 = Soils >10 in deep; DRPG	6 = Abundance of DRPG, POSE, and PF is near or	0	9
()	depleted (2-3/m², 5-10% cover); or	equal to IAG (IAG abundance is highly variable	-	
Perennial Forbs	where soils <10 in deep, POSE and	depending on moisture). IAG have low abundance		
(PF)	PF 5-15% cover and/or co-	(<5% cover), and DRPG are depleted, but >2/m² for		
-	dominant with IAG	xeric and >3/m² for aridic; or soils are very shallow		
Invasive annual		and POSE and PF are 5 to 15% cover.		
grasses (IAG)	9 = Soils >10 in deep and DRPG	9 = Native grasses and forbs are dominant. If the area		
	dominant; or soils <10 in deep and	is seeded to nonnative grasses, return to reference state		
	POSE or PF dominant	is unlikely, but annual grass resistance can be high.		
		) Adjusted for Treatment Severity (Estimated)		
	Low severity prescribed fire or	Low treatment severity results in little mortality of		
	mechanical treatment = PTV x 95%	perennial grasses and forbs.		
PTV adjusted for	Moderate severity prescribed fire	Moderate treatment severity can occur in Phase I and II	0	
treatment severity	or treatment = PTV x 80%	woodlands and high biomass shrublands.	0	8.6
	High severity prescribed fire =	High treatment severity usually occurs in Phase III		
	PTV x 20%	woodlands.		
Total Resilience &	Resistance Score Rating: Very low	Temperature (A) + Moisture (B) + Adjusted $PTV(C) =$	4	27.